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From The comes if rning Post.

of a myste Countess C ublished t ty years ago by Mr. Baring-Gould, is by the world forgot. Count G litz, was, in 1847, a man of forty He had married, at nineteen (18 a very disagreeable heiress, "kept him short" and insulted poverty, but who had made a w his favor. On Sunday, June 13, the Count drove in his carria 3 p. m., to dine with the Grand of Hesse. In a manner Homeric than modern he tool sweets from the dessert for b and drove home to his house past 6. The footman, Stauff, 1 that the lady was at hom-Count went upstairs, found door leading to her anteroor (they had separate suites of and retired to his own room past 7, when he took a walk Returning, he asked Stauff to Countess join him at supper, told that she had gone out. not believe it, but looked for in her dressing room and but had no key to the lock room and drawing room. of the house he drew blank place of forcing the glass do enteroom he sent out to

es, to no avail. ter some difficulty he lock; mith's apprentice, who antercom ut ( p. m., it seems) did notice a burning. At 10.30 they glass of the antercom d Count's valet did that), ar from a stove rushed out. T did not force the door; he servant for a doctor and an a chimney sweep! Time pa door laughed at locksmith last the aprentice-of his tion-burst it open with a for the Count would do no violent. Much black smok out. The bold apprentice, to the antercom window by broke it and pulled down the curtains. They now burst drawing room door, found to on fire and the Countess ly before her burning bureau. of her feet was a shoe; the c later found in an adjoining The sofa was more or less the bell rope had been pulle but nobody ever asked if the been heard. A corner sea bureau had been burned; the very "local." The keys of th doors were never found.

There were three explana potheses. 1. The Counse caught fre at her boren

e of spontaneous combust.

ought repose on the burned of a ord for

It was a murder. The mr ferred accidental burning public fixed on the Count as derer; they always do. He had no tives, opportunity and he had the researches. He demande quiries, but little came of th August, 1848, the corpse humed and examined. It v that the lady's skull had l tured, and that she had strangled. She had been had been burned, and the c sofa had the marks of 1 burned out of them. She been placed near her burea had been set on fire. Bla. had been seen rushing from ney at 8 on the fatal eveni the Count had left his hou past 7, and did not return 9; there was evidence for t Consequently, if he did fr wife's skull and strangle half-past 7, he certainly die h.r at 8.05-8.25, when was seen issuing black from the chimney-that is entered his house, unseen and later went out and again. It was improbabl would delegate the fire to plice, so the Count's case ceptibly brighter.

Now, who was in the h the Count was absent, from .7 to a quarter to 9 th night? The magistrates, to theory of accidental deat parently made no inquirie 1847. But the Count's de an inquiry in November, led to something-indeed nearly led to the death of man. On November 3, 1 was to be an official inqu request, at his nouse, and Smestics. At 3 o'clock Ouer 2, the cook was bu tchen when Stauff can a lked her to light fires in stroms. She declined, an eciith her work. Stauff sa er that a plate needed w hile she washed it he quee in a pan. She turne and observed Stauff pou fom a phial into the s questioned him, he denied and she pretended to b We in he left the kitchen the sauce and did not lik-Over it was of a strange sent for the family docto analysis, detected fifteen a: Stains of verdigris, enough Stauff was then in bit only on a charge of ir Dison his master. His that if the Count died of the eve of the arrival of inquirer, the cynical public f€r that the death by ver-Slicide, the nobleman being face research. The Duc The mysterious Spectre of combs in Hawthorne's "Tr tion") poisoned himself a fering the Duchess. The pu 'ver, held that he had real! o the Catacombs, where ind haunted Miriam-tha English governess, in whom pretty girl, no guilt had be

This, however, is a digressio

We have observed that th

osition was sensibly impro-

RA

Andrew Lang on he Killing of the Countess Goerlitz.

iff was arrested for trying to poihim. But to the Sherlock neses of Germany the Count's probably looked blacker than What more probable than that Count was guilty, that Stauff damaging evidence against him, hat the Count had induced the o put poison in the pot, and ay that she saw Stauff introhe baneful drug? The Count country uses 32,000 cars. n aristocrat and Stauff "a man people" (as Homer says in his ul way), the people must cer- back to every thirteen inhabitants. ave argued on these lines. come out as slowly as every-'s of the Countess had been gallons. m her bureau. The Count in his grief, he had never noticing this circumstance. son of the people might every year. the jewels, but the Count ss likely to have done so for who could suspect an f a petty theft? Thus 4000 persons.

ites for the verdict of on the Count. ars were the inquiries ould have been made in It then came out that s also the Countess' "femme de chambre' the parts. On the ountess had gone into 2 p. m. and told the tive soil is Mindanao. ne de chambre" that a heliday till 9 p. m. 15 and from 4.30 to to take effect June 30, 1863. ss and Stauff were use. At 6.30 the ween 7.30 and 8. acids. examined, and acime through the 8 to 9.30 he was done the 30, when he said

the Count were almost

when Stauff's Countess. In 'ession, trying ties. was unpress had found

a little before 9

and to preien of the ard. le the exie Count's r a cloud, 1 more to

very stupid gentle Canada and Her U e Areas. The annual repo Pacific Railway fo June 30, 1909, pro s an innual meeting on Oc teresting statement to their sale of tareatment and su desert areas. The c about 995,000 acres, ern block," of which rigable and over w s and ditches have been du land. 69,963 acres have 1 average price of \$24. remaining sales of l nting for the year to about icres, 16 an brought only an avera acre. The experimer successful in opening arge body of land which w be unproductive of t directors are consideri risability of extending the

# THE

Their Idea of It

tem to another block of

000 acres .- Daily Cons

It is a common notic Indian has no idea of he he is always moving as and the game may call hin added to this reason for the fact that in the Indian no word is found by which our word "home." Mrs. R to the American Missionar tion on this point:

"It seems to me that th do have some of the ideas To them as a nomadic peopl no particular place was home whole country through wh roamed was home.

"Some years ago I was with an Indian woman. H home had been in Minnesota, had been among those who, a outbreak of '62, had gone to Dakota, and when I first we the mission work she had com to the Missouri River to help our work there.

"On this journey, as we tr into Minnesota, one after anot the landmarks were recognizher, and her reminiscences quick and vivid. Here was S Eye, named by her grandfa: where they forded the river; there was where they hunted for ga there where they gathered the

"'Ah,' she said, 'Minnesota i beautiful country-so different fr Dakota!



Great Britain has 1500 kinds of

apples. It is said that sunlight is a cure for

influenza epidemics. At last reports there were 61,158

postoffices in this country.

twenty yards of material.

Fast freight line service of this

One town in Spain has one hunch-

The annual supply of water to

The flour mills of Minneapolis grind 120,000,000 bushels of wheat

The Government Printing Office, in Washington, D. C., employs over

Each of the British Dreadnoughts telligent public laying a has a hospital with a capacity for sixty patients.

In the course of his aeronautical

experiments M. Bleriot has met with fifty accidents. Of the Philippine Islands the one which probably has the most produc-

The act approving the admission of unt's valet had seen the State of West Virginia as the he laundry "hanging thirty-fifth State, to the Union, for the mangle. | passed Congress December 31, 1861,

Glass water pipes covered with answer the Count's asphalt have been in use for a long probably murdered time in some parts of Germany with d 5.30. She was success. They give thorough protectiest wide. Count was out, and | tion against the entrance of gases and

Los Angeles has a school in which meals are served for one cent; that is, here he was not to the pupils, and they get a big, Count might have brimming bowl of a thick, delicious soup, with two cold buns. all for their at into the antepenny. The idea has also been used vhen Stauff went in one of the schools at Ann Arbor, s and gone out Mich., with great success.

appears to have ugh perhaps he most people the word quebracho, the and movable to facilitate cleaning. extract used in tanning hides. In ing jewels and Paraguay and Argentina this is a The jewels large industry, there being thousands of square miles of the quebracho uff was tried tree. Such land is valued at from ty on all the \$3000 a square league upward. Quebracho logs are also used for railway

There has just been unearthed t he had ac- from the River Annan, near Lock-When the erbie, a relic of early Pritain in the Stauff had shape a canoe in a wonderfully good These were state of preservation. It is of a type es," and in known as dugouts, the material be n on condi- ing the trunk of a black oak tree, rica, where about twelve feet long, rudely shaped ecome one and hollowed out .- London Stand-

Women Harvest Crops Well.

Many hundreds of women assisted than that in gathering the harvest around Beatrice, Neb. They were lured to the fields by the offer of board and \$3 a day. A farmer went into Beatrice looking for farm hands. anadian Loungers in the town refused to work, and the farmer had to face the possibility of losing part of his crop. He went into a restaurant, and when waiting to be served was struck with | Blaine, Wash. the idea of bidding for the waitresses as harvesters. He offered them \$3 a day, and every waitress threw aside her apron and went to the farm. They did such efficient work that other farmers sought women, and they drew school teachers, stenographers and college girls as well .- New York Press.

Lesson in Patience.

"Patience will accomplish anywise thing. You can even carry water in the a sieve, if you wait long enough." "Is that so? Say, how long would I have to wait to do that?" "Till it gets cold enough for the

water to freeze."—Cleveland Leader.

## 'ANS' HOME.

Whole Country Through They Roam.

"Homesick longing was in her voice. Minnesota was home to her, a even after all those years.

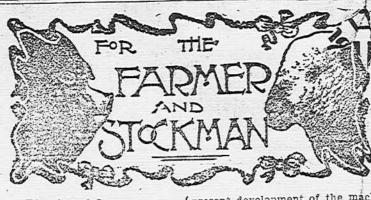
"The children of a missionary family went away to school, and when they came back for vacation, one after another spoke of how pleasant it was to be at home, or how sorry they were for other boys and girls who did

not have such a home. The mother, who had been silent all this while as to her own feelings, finally gave word to them, and told how she had longed for a better home for them. They were almost too much astonished to reply, but at last the little girl of the amily went and put her arms round er mother, and said, 'Why, mother,

ou are home!" "I fancy something of this feeling as had by a little six-year-old Inan girl who came to Oahe School. e had said good-by to her parents thout any show of emotion. She s very fearless, very friendly with teachers, very much interested in the new things she saw, but as day wore away and the evening one on, she came and stood by me

sat sewing. I was the only one could talk Dakotah to her. I elling up in her eyes, and I said, . Maisie, what is the matter?' he answered, sobbing, 'I won't y mother for a long time!'

or little homesick soul! Mothmant home to her."



Ripening of Cream.

The ripening of cream for churning Is caused by a certain class of bacteria The Turkish turban contains about | which usually get into the milk from the air. They are also transmitted from the churn and milk vessels. Also the proper ripening of cream depends upon the temperature upon which it is held. If the cream is held at too low a temperature the bacteria are held in check and hence cannot work normally. Often interfering species of bacteria get into the milk e in these distant days, that London, England, is \$2,125,000,000 and cream and destroy the effect of those that cause proper cream ripening .- Farmers' Home Journal.

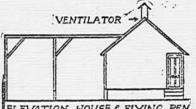
### Buckwheat.

Please tell me how to harvest and thresh buckwheat. I have about six acres and want to save the seed. Can it be threshed with the common wheat separator, and can you cut it with the usual wheat binder? A. Y., Sullivan County.

Answer-Euckwheat may be cut with a machine, but ought not to be put in large bundles or tied tightly. It should be cut in the morning when damp to prevent shattering the seed. It is better to let it lie a few days in the swath, then set it up without binding, merely twisting the heads together, so as to make it stand till you are ready to thresh. Thresh with machine and be careful that it does not mold.-Indiana Farmer.

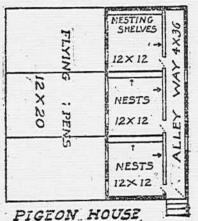
Squab-House and Flying Shed.

This is a pigeon-house and flying cen for squab-raising. The house is twelve feet wide and thirty-six feet long, divided into three rooms twelve by twelve feet, and an alleyway four



ELEVATION, HOUSE & FLYING PEN.

The nests somewhat resemble a grocery shelving. The partitions are about ten inches on the centre and The new tariff bill introduced to the shelves, ten inches between all,



The flying pen is covered with a house has room enough for sixty or your field above.

sixty-five pairs of pigeons. The house should be set up on posts to keep out rats and mice, and the meet the water gap question. For the walls should be shingle-sided. The windows shown between the flying side of the stream in line with the pen and the nesting rooms have only one glass in each place, and need be

only one sash wide. A house of this size can be built for about \$200 .- J. , C. Shawver,

Canada Blue Grass. An inquiry comes from E. T. H., of Henry County, regarding English blue grass. We presume Canada blue grass is intended, as this grass is an importation from Europe. It is a close relation to our Kentucky blue grass, and is quite common in the Eastern States. It is more slender in stem than the common blue grass. and like this grass does best on good clay soils, where it makes a closer turf and withstands drought better than the Kentucky. It is very valuable as pasture for dairy cattle. The seed should be sown, eight to ten pounds to the acre, mixed with other kinds of grass seed. Sow very early in spring, so that the melting snows may cover it. Be sure that the seed is fresh and sound .-- Indiana Farmer.

## Pasture For Sheep.

A sheep grower says that from May to September sheep should have blue grass or clover pasture or some other good grass. Stubble fields, corn the pasture for the balance of the season. Nine or ten ewes averaging 100 pounds can feed on one acre of good grass pasture.

From September 1 until the flc.k goes to winter quarters rape sown logs, the first one place in a ditch or two or three pounds per acre in grain at seeding or corn at last cultivation will furnish excellent feed for the

Lambs may be turned into the corn fields by August 10 to 20. They will or fifteen inches higher than it. This eat the lower leaves and weeds that log should extend well into the banks. may be present, not touching the ears. This is cheap pasture and unless used in this way is wasted. By thus using the waste and catch

crops, and raising plenty of pasture tion. Spike poles on these logs about the cost of pasture for sheep is ridiculously low .- Indiana Farmer.

Milking-Machine Experience. The Wisconsin station has made

extended tests with a milking ma- catch the drift wood.—The Indiana chine on its dairy herd, and says that Farmer. a careful study and results of using the machine, as well as reports from oked up at her and saw the tears | many dairymen using it in that State, are favorable. Here are its conclusions after all this experience. The bulletin says:

will lead to the conclusion that the between being interesting or origadoption of machine-milking with the | inal."-Washington Star.

present development of the machine, can only be recommended under conditions where the farmer is able to give personal attention to the operation of the machine, or has reliable, intelligent help, who can and will follow the directions of the manufacturers as to care of the machine, manipulation of the udder, stripping the cows, etc. Where such is the case we can recommend the milking-machine for the general dairy farmer who has a large herd, or for farmers owning smaller herds, e. g., thirty head or perhaps less, who will be able to attend to the milking of the herd alone or with the help of a boy by means of the machine, and thus avoid keeping extra help for this purpose. We do not feel perfectly safe in recommending the milking-machine for pure bred herds, where the maintenance or the development of a maximum dairy production in the cows is of vital importance, although we believe that under favorable conditions it may also prove of value in such herds.

The success of machine-milking will depend largely upon the man operating the machine and on his attitude toward machine-milking. If the machine is given a fair trial and the directions of the manufacturers are carefully followed, machine-milking will, as a general rule, be a success, at least to the extent of approximating the results obtained by good hand-milkers and perhaps even improving on those secured by general farm help.

The experiences of practical farmers and the results of careful, exhaustive trials agree in showing that so far as the machine itself is concerned the problem of mechanical milking may now be considered solved, although minor improvements in the present machine are needed and will doubtless be made before long.

Properly cared for and handled the milking-machine will prove a valuable aid in the solution of the hiredhelp problem on many dairy farms, and will become an important factor in the further development of our dairy industry.

Water Gaps.

The fencing of branches and creeks than run through farms has always been, and I suppose always will be, a vexing question for the farmer to meet. He wants a gate or gap that is inexpensive, strong and lasting. When we think of the damage done nearly every year to bridges and water gaps by high water we see the necessity of studying this question very closely. Three points must be taken into consideration in the construction of water gaps, namely, that after the water gets to a certain height it will either go over, around or under the obstruction in its way. We must so arrange them that there will be as little as possible in the way of the water to check it: also taking into consideration the fact that during times of high water a great amount of driftwood medium-mesh chicken-wire. Each and other trash will be carried down pen and corresponding part of the by the water to dam up and overflow

I will give a way that has been tried successfully in this locality to smaller streams a post is set on each fence. These posts should be placed deep in the ground, when the water is low. They need be no more than ten or twelve inches in diameter. Dig the hole some three feet in diameter and fill in around the post with concrete. Take the bark off the post so the concrete will adhere to it. Bore two holes through each post, one near top and the other near the bottom. Take an eye made of iron, with one end bent to make an eye that will take an inch rod and the other end cut a screw for tap; place one of these in each hole and screw up tightly. Then get an inch rod with a loop to the upper end; just supposing your two posts are twenty-four feet apart take fourteen-foot rails or poles and bore an inch hole in the upper eye, then through the holes in the rails, using washer made of short blocks of wood next to each rail to hold them the proper distance apart. Now slip your rod into the lower eye. It is necessary for the two eyes to be far enough from the post that the ends of the rails will not strike the post and keep them from swinging, the other side being fixed in a similar manner. The loose ends are laid together like a rail fence, being placed down stream. During a time of high water the rails will be pushed down stream and around against each bank, fields and aftermaths should furnish allowing the water to pass through; after the water goes down sufficiently lay up the rails and your gap is as good as ever. For larger streams another form of

gap is sometimes used. Take two trench that has been dug across the bottom of the stream; the ends of this log should extend into the bank on each side. Place the other log six or eight feet below the first and twelve since it does not touch the ground except at the ends. A post set on each side of the stream just below this log will help to hold it in posithree inches apart, the upper ends extending into the bottom of the creek far enough so that no drift can catch on them. Be careful not to get the lower end too high or it will

A Question to Be Considered. "Do you consider plagiarism per-

missible under any circumstances?" "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it's pretty hard when you find Experience with machine-milking yourself compelled to make a choice



Artificial Flowers For Corsage.

One of the pretty and attractive had its chance. they had just been plucked in the this association becomes even more a garden or the greenhouse. There necessity. are lovely orchids, with a few sprays of maidenhair fern interspersed. Clusters of bluets, with a few of the separate them during all the time long, swordlike leaves, make up another stunning bouquet. Gardenias

are used singly or in bunches of each to the other, and we through three. Carnations of all colors and them together again at an age when of the big variety are used singly; so by the very force of this unnature are roses. And so might be enum- separation, they have learned to look erated the entire list of the florists' upon each other wrongly and falsely shops. The flower must be selected to harmonize with the color of the young women of to-day is a growing fore the modish woman has half a falling in love and of marriage, which dozen different kinds of corsage bou- seems to me to be a very unfortiquets. The real beauty lies in their nate characteristic. freshness, and so soon as they show the least signs of wear others must and especially her school life, senibe purchased to replace the old and ously issues forth from her school faded ones. Indeed, the up-to-date with a supreme contempt of young woman looks upon the present of a men; she won't look at anyone under box containing half a dozen bouquets fifty. Young men as we generally of artificial flowers with as much see them may not be very much to favor as she has always regarded the look at, but at any rate they are the finest and freshest of the greenhouse natural companions of young women variety .- New York Tribune.

For Elderly Women.

It can be admitted that there are thing beneath contempt. not as many fashions for elderly are exclusive and carefully made.

quently made of Neapolitan braids or chance of making their acquaintance plaques, crushed and folded into by meeting them at home—is never

Recipe.

Cut-out

5

I sisters of a large family, womanhood

fads in Paris which is fast gaining "Now, when the only child becomes hold here is the wearing of artificial less and less of a rarity, the putting flowers for corsage decorations. This together of boys and girls while they is not for the evening, but for daily are little, in circumstances where by use. The flowers are wonderfully natural, wholesome degrees they may natural, and really look as though live out natural, wholesome lives-

> "We separate them rigidly from each other while they are young: we when association with each othe would bring everything of good in

"What I see as a danger to certain costume or with the hat, and there- aversion from the consideration co

"The modern girl who takes life, and more and more the seriously educated girl of to-day is getting to despise the idea of marriage, as some-

"I submit that this is a very great women as there are for the younger pity, and here again one feels that ones, yet the fashions for the former ignorance must be at the back of the contempt. A girl with a lot of broth-Bonnets for elderly women are fre- ers-that is, if she is given any shape over a fitted wire frame. contemptuous of lads and young men.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.—Cut the stalks of a bunch of asparagus into half-inch lengths, and boil slowly for an hour in three cups of salted water. When the stalks are tender drain through a colander, pressing and rubbing the asparagus that all the juice may exude. Return the liquid to the fire and keep it hot while you cook together in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, and pour upon them a quart of milk. Stir until smooth, and add the asparagus liquor slowly with a cupful of asparagus tips, already boiled tender. Have ready beaten the yolks of two eggs, pour the hot soup gradually upon these, stirring all the time; return to the fire for just half a minute, season to taste, and serve.

lowered neck line is a delight to the -Philadelphia Record. elderly woman, who must have ease and comfort. One of the latest creations is a soft lace stock, which will take the place of the more youthful arrangements. The stocks are folded once around the neck and tied in front over a pleated jabot of net.

The duchess lace ties are arranged in the same way, or in soft folds with a V shape at the throat. For the elderly woman folded tulle is also a very pretty finish and one very much worn at the present time. The white lace cap is one of the prettiest creations, and is usually a very small affair, frilled and beribboned with

white, black or lavender. Caps look very well on snow white hair and they must sometimes be worn when the hair is quite thin. The latest night caps have lace rosettes above each string. They are made of pure white muslin and are worn a great deal by elderly women who cling to the old-time custom of wearing the night head-dress .- Washington Herald.

Good Taste in Veils.

"The mission of the veil is to keep the hair in order and to enhance the brilliancy of the complexion," says the Woman's Home Companion. "It should not be striking in itself. Heavily-spotted nets and lace veils of conspicuous pattern should be for this reason tabooed. They are trying to rise above their sphere, trying to be something on their own account, and so they conceal the face, and incidentally ruin the eyes. "Nevertheless, it is the veil with

the large, conspicuous mesh that fashion is specially favoring in Paris and New York just now.

"For the perfect complexion the best veil is perhaps the plain, fairly large mesh net which is hardly noticeable and only serves to keep the hair in place. Most of us, however, require in the hard light of out of doors some simple beautifier, and for us the spots and lines of the patterned

nets are a boon. "The most generally becoming veil has a black figure on a white ground: the white net coming close to the skin heightens its fairness, while the black spots accentuate its brilliancy. A veil of this type is becoming according to the size and arrangement of its spots. The black chenille dots with a generous space between act like the oldfashioned 'mouche,' the touch of black court plaster at the side of the chin or near the outer corner of the eye, so much affected by the clever beauties of the time of Marie Antoinette. When these spots come closely together the white spaces are not sufficiently large to do their work and the effectiveness of the spots is almost, if not entirely, nullified."

Good Words For Co-Education.

principal charges brought against our present system of education, says one authority on co-sducation. "In the old family life, sow, sad enough to cree chiffon cloth. say, a thing of he past, where children met together as brothers and tame lines, much less elaborately, if desired say, a thing of he past, where chil-

Among the serious considerations for | Separate girls from their natural elderly women are the necks. There counterparts, boys, and you make is no comfort in a high-bone stock, them hard and they lose that gentle, and the stiff collar cannot be consid- potential motherliness, which the ered. Very soft Spanish lace for the world and men can ill do without."

There is a passion for jeweled emproidery. Many of the tailored pockets are

mere shams. All the grays are to be very fash ionable.

Fall tones generally are soft, du and faded. Small buttons are more used than

large ones. Hats that are turned down are less in evidence.

Patent leather hats are being used for motoring. Green belts are stylish as well as green parasols.

None of the new coats shows any flare at the hips. Pockets in motoring coats and alsters are large.

Close-fitting styles will continue throughout the season. Some long coats of the most elab-

orate nature are seen. Faded reds are in again for coat

suits on younger women. Colored embroidery enters into much of the new neckwear. Silk serge and some of the heavier

ottoman weaves in silk are to be made

up in dressy street costumes.



Light blue chiffon broadcloth is used The loss of some life is one of the this charming gown of modified p type. The bolero is embroidered in descent beads, and a touch of gold, also the band on the skirt. Mousquetaire sleeves and yoke of